

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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cuted at the lowest rates.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 171

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.

ANTHONY MEMORIAL CHURCH.—REV. R. HEER.
Morning and evening.CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, Large Chapel, Univer-
sity.—REV. DR. DEEMS. Morning and evening.CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR.—REV. J. M. FULLMAN.
Morning and evening.COOPER INSTITUTE.—REV. JOSEPH H. ALLEN.
Morning and evening.CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION.—REV. WASHINGTON
KODMAN. Evening.EVERETT ROOMS.—SPIRITUALISTS.—MRS. BRIGMAN.
Morning and evening.ELEVENTH STREET CHURCH, between 21 and 23 ave-
nues.—CHARLES B. SMITH. Morning.FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT.—REV. EAST-
MAN BENJAMIN. Morning and evening.FORTY-SECOND STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—
REV. DR. W. A. SCOTT. Morning and evening.FIRST MORAVIAN PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL
CHURCH.—REV. LOUIS F. KAMPMANN. Morning.JOHN STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—
REV. W. P. COBURN. Morning and evening.SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. H. W. KNAPP.
Morning and evening.ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—REV. DR.
FRANCIS. Morning and evening.UNIVERSITY, Washington square.—BISHOP SNOW.
Afternoon.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, June 20, 1869.

THE HERALD IN BROOKLYN.

Notice to Carriers and Newsdealers.

BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND NEWSMEN will in
future receive their papers at the BRANCH OFFICE
of the NEW YORK HERALD, No. 145 Fulton street,
Brooklyn.ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS and all
letters for the NEW YORK HERALD will be
received as above.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegram is dated June 19.
Amid great excitement the House of Lords yester-
day morning passed the Irish Church bill to a
second reading by a vote of 179 to 146, thus giving
a majority of thirty-three in favor of the reading.
The London Times yesterday considers the vote not
so much a success for the Ministry as it is an
acknowledgment of the power of public opinion.
The London Post is quite complimentary to the
peers for their respect of public sentiment.The House of Commons on Friday evening rejected
the motion to go into committee on the considera-
tion of a new operative commercial treaty between
France and England. The Spanish Envoy and Min-
ister Plenipotentiary to England has resigned.
The steamship Great Eastern has left Portland for Brest,
to engage on her transatlantic cable laying mission.
A large Orange demonstration was held at Ennis-
killen, Ireland, on Friday.The funeral of those who were killed in the late
election disturbances in Paris was largely attended.
A number of persons arrested during the election
troubles were released from prison.Serrano was sworn in as Regent of Spain on Fri-
day. The members of the Cabinet, so far as an-
nounced, are composed of Prim, Silvestra and Her-
nandez Grao.The new Hellenic Chambers have been opened.
The King was present and spoke the inauguration
speech. The address is regarded as an important
one.Mr. Delbruck, in the North German Zollverein,
yesterday, stated that he hoped to lay a treaty with
Mexico before the Diet at its next session.

Cuba.

The war steamer Fernando Catolico has arrived at
Havana with the schooner La Hava, of Boston, as a
prize. The schooner has on board thirteen Parrot
guns, two field pieces, 1,400 barrels of powder, 15,000
shells and a large quantity of other war munitions.
Her officers claim that she was going to some port
in Jamaica or Haiti. She is detained until a prize
court can pass upon her. When the La Hava sailed
from Boston the United States Attorney made a per-
sonal inspection of her and refused to detain her.
José Lacuza, one of Maximilian's Ministers, has
died of black vomit.

Miscellaneous.

The Peace Jubilee closed yesterday with the sing-
ing of 10,000 school children in chorus and an
informal presentation of a gold watch and chain to
the lucky Gilmore. A sacred concert to-night will
be given by the choir of the grand chorus, which is
already well broken up by the departure of various
detachments.Over 1,500 copies from Hong Kong arrived at San
Francisco on Thursday last.
In the White Pine district of Nevada sixty-six new
deposits of silver have been discovered recently.
The shipment of bullion from the White Pine region
has averaged from \$70,000 to \$80,000 per week, but
with the increased mining facilities it is expected
the product will be half a million in July.Extensive tobacco factories, which pay no revenue
tax upon their products, are in operation
among the Cherokee and Choctaw Indians in the
vicinity of Fort Smith, Arkansas.Ex-Secretary Seward and party arrived at Denver,
Colorado, on Thursday, and were cordially receivedby the members of the Grand Army of the Republic.
They left for the mountains on Friday.The Bricklayers' Union of Washington have ex-
pelled the white members who are working in the
Navy Yard with the two negroes recently set to work
there. One of the expelled men retorts on the
union with a sharp letter, in which he says they con-
stitute a political body, and he has seen many of the
members working side by side with negroes when
they were slaves.Large quantities of sugar and coffee were smug-
gled through the New Orleans Custom House last
winter and distributed throughout the West and
Northwest. The revenue officers traced a portion of
these smuggled goods to Cincinnati, and dealers in
that city are compelled to prove that the duties upon
their stocks of sugar and coffee have been paid in
order to retain possession of them.Sixty distilleries have been destroyed in
East Tennessee, North Carolina and the border coun-
ties of Virginia within a few weeks past.

The City.

The Board of Estimates yesterday agreed upon
\$2,454,007 as the total amount required for the sup-
port of the Metropolitan Police force for the year
1870. This includes Brooklyn, Richmond county,
Yonkers and West Farms.The fifty annual convention of the Sweden-
borgian churches in the United States came to a
close yesterday, all the business before it having
been finished. In the election for members of the
Executive Committee a bolt was made against the
regular nominees, especially against Herschel V.
Johnson, of Georgia, who, out of seventy-eight
votes, received but twelve.Henry Miller, alias David Marsh, was yesterday
arrested on a charge of altering a check on the Ocean
National Bank from \$2,100 to \$21,000. He was com-
mitted to the Tombs by Judge Downing without bail.
The stock market yesterday was irregular, and at
one time heavy and depressed, but recovered after
the bank statement and closed strong at the ad-
vance. Gold fell to 136½ and closed 136½ a 136½.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

General A. Ingalls, General J. Dimock and James
B. Hatch, of the United States Army; Colonel J. D.
Chapman, of St. Louis; D. Breeze, of St. John, N.
B.; W. P. Dole, of Washington; G. J. Jourdan, of
Georgia, and Judge G. W. Curtis, of New York, are
at the Metropolitan Hotel.Captain A. N. McDonough, of San Francisco; Otis
Peck, of Pittsfield, and T. W. Park, of Vermont, are
at the St. Nicholas Hotel.James G. Berret, of Washington, is at the Clarendon
Hotel.E. P. Sargent, of Boston; J. N. Patrick, of Omaha;
J. Terwilliger, of Syracuse; G. T. Hooper, of San
Francisco, and S. L. James, of New Orleans, are at
the Fifth Avenue Hotel.Henry Farnum, of New Haven; C. B. Huntington,
of Philadelphia, and W. S. Arnold, of Providence,
are at the Albemarle Hotel.Colonel Kennel, of the United States Army, and
General F. A. Starring, of Washington, are at the
Hoffman House.Lieutenant General Sherman and family; ex-Gov-
ernor McMick, of Arizona; Dr. G. E. Evans and
Henry Wilson, of Boston, are at the Astor House.Colonel Harry Pearson, of the United States Army;
Count Von Ronsky, of Baden Baden; A. K. Fuller-
ton, of Baltimore, and Dr. H. Steadman, of Utah,
are at the St. Charles Hotel.Captain Leggett, of Baltimore; H. M. Chandler, of
Chicago, and Professor Thorpe, of St. Louis, are at
the St. Julian Hotel.Major J. Forney, of the United States Army, and
Samuel Ward, of Washington, are at the Brevort
House.J. N. Bailey, of Salt Lake City; W. H. Cargill,
of Detroit, and S. P. Connor, of Hartford, are at the
St. Denis Hotel.George B. Farnsworth and Charles E. Reiss, of
Boston, and W. Douglas, of Chicago, are at the West-
minster Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

Sir John Barrington, Wm. Barrington and James
Stewart, for Richmond, Va.; J. V. L. Pryn, for
Albany; J. G. Chapman, for West Point; Congress-
man W. Williams, for Buffalo; Jacob Sharp, for
Albany; Charles H. Train, for Massachusetts; Horace
Rublee, Minister to Switzerland, per City of London,
and C. G. Dyer, per steamship Columbia, for Europe.Signor Blitz and General Waghorn left in the steam-
ship Deltona for London.
Bryan Laurence and F. O. Dowd left in the City of
London for Liverpool.The Irish Church Debate in the House of
Lords.—The Fate of Ecclesiastical Estab-
lishments.After a debate which may be said to have
lasted an entire week, which has called forth
the talent of the Lords and which has com-
manded the attention of the civilized world,
the Ministerial bill which seeks the disestab-
lishment and disendowment of the Irish Pro-
testant Church establishment has been carried
through the second reading by a majority of
thirty-three. Since the passing of the first
Reform bill no such scenes of stirring excite-
ment have been witnessed in the House of
Lords. On every night of the debate the gal-
leries of the House have been filled with dis-
tinguished commoners, with peeresses, with
princes of the blood royal. It was everywhere
felt that the question at issue was much larger
than it seemed; that it involved not only the
fate of the Irish Church establishment,
but the fate of Church estab-
lishments generally, and in a very special
sense the constitutional rights and privileges
of the House of Lords. On both sides of the
House the speaking has been able; the con-
servatives have fought ably and well; but as
the age is on the side of liberal principles the
arguments throughout have been in favor of
the Ministerial position. The bill has thus so
far progressed favorably; but as it has yet to
pass through committee and be read a third
time its success as a whole measure is yet
doubtful. It is manifest, from the spirit mani-
fested by the conservative peers, that a vigor-
ous effort will be made seriously to modify the
bill. Disestablishment has not been so much
combated as disendowment, and there can be no
doubt that in committee the clauses relating
to disendowment and to the distribution of the
church property will be considerably modified.
In such a case the bill will be sent back to the
Commons, and the question then will be,
How will the Commons act?In discussions on this Irish Church question
in the public journals and in the speeches of
some of the peers reference has frequently
been made to the parallel situation of the
Lords in 1831-2. As the situation then was
really strikingly analogous to the present, and
as we have not seen it anywhere properly pre-
sented, we reproduce it for the benefit of our
readers. Then, as now, a great liberal mea-
sure had been carried by the Commons. Then,
as now, the Lords threatened to rebel and did
rebel. The Reform bill had been carried tri-
umphantly through the House of Commons.
Without delay it was sent up to the Lords, by
whom it was read a first time. On the second
reading, however, which took place October
3, 1831, it was thrown out by a majority of
forty-one. The Commons replied by passing
a vote of confidence in the Ministry by a
majority of one hundred and thirty-one.
Parliament was prorogued for the purpose
of introducing another Reform bill. On the 6th
of December, same year, Parliament reassembled.
On the 12th of December the Reform
bill, slightly modified, was reintroduced in the
Commons. Having passed through all itsstages it was read a third time, and passed
March 22, 1832. By this time the excitement
in London and throughout the three kingdoms
was intense. "Down with the Lords" and
"Swamp the Lords" were on almost every lip.
Sixteen new peers had already been created,
but it was known that the majority of the
Lords was still against the bill. A further
creation of peers was threatened. Meanwhile
the bill was again in the Upper House. On
the second reading it was carried in conse-
quence of the "wavering" of the Lords—some
absenting themselves and some changing
sides—by a majority of nine. Convinced that
the bill could not pass through committee,
a deputation from the Cabinet waited on the
King at Windsor, advising his Majesty to
create some eighty new peers. The King re-
fused his consent. The bill in consequence
was rejected May 7, 1832, Ministers finding
themselves in a minority of thirty-five.
Earl Grey resigned. The Duke of Wellington,
having been called to his Majesty's side, tried,
but in vain, to form a Ministry. Earl Grey
was recalled and the whigs returned to power
May 18, 1832. The opposition of "the King
had given way, and permission was granted to
"Earl Grey and to his Chancellor, Lord
Brougham, to create such a number of new
peers as will be sufficient to insure the passing
of the Reform bill—first calling up peers'
eldest sons." The King at the same time used
his influence to induce their lordships to desist
from further opposition, and thus render un-
necessary so extreme an exercise of the royal
prerogative. The advice was taken; the
greater part of the opposition peers absented
themselves from the House, and the memora-
ble first Reform bill passed into law—receiving
the royal assent June 7, 1832.Such is the history of the struggle between
the Lords and the Commons in 1831-2. In
the present instance the situation is not yet
quite so grave. It will be seen, however, that
when the first Reform bill came finally before
the Lords it was carried through the second
reading by a majority of nine. The life-and-
death struggle did not begin until the bill went
into committee on the third reading. The
Irish Church bill is precisely in that position
now. It is not our opinion that the Lords
will make any attempt to throw the bill out.
There can be no doubt, however, that the bill,
as we have said, will be very considerably
altered. Will Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, backed
up as it is by the House of Commons and the
people, adopt the modifications of the Lords?
If of a trifling character they may. If of a
radical character they will not. Much, there-
fore, depends on the common sense which may
guide their lordships. They see that the fall
of the Irish Church will be a heavy
blow at all the privileged orders, that it
will put in peril the churches of
Scotland and England, and that the
spirit of which it is the expression will
not rest satisfied until it has accomplished the
overthrow of the aristocracy and the crown.
They will not, therefore, tamely yield. But
the Commons are united as the Commons have
not been united in many long years. Con-
vinced of the righteousness of their cause, and
led by an able and skillful leader in whom they
have the utmost confidence, they are not in a
mood to yield. We are not, therefore, by
any means assured that the fight is ended;
but we are satisfied that the Commons must
ultimately triumph. The Lords may resist as
long as resistance is safe, but they will not
render necessary now what they did not
render necessary in 1832—the creation of as
many new peers as shall be necessary to in-
sure the passing of the bill. There may be some
delay and much stir and excitement through-
out Great Britain before Mr. Gladstone's bill
becomes law, but justice must prevail—the
popular cause must triumph.

The Swedenborgian Convention.

The fifty annual Convention of the Sweden-
borgian Society was adjourned yesterday
after a session of four days duration in this
city. The proceedings, which have been re-
ported in our columns, were of an exhaustive
and interesting character, so far as the efforts
of the different speakers in review and incul-
cation of the peculiar affirmations and tenets
of the philosopher and religio-literature are
concerned. Following his example, although
at a great distance, the members of the Con-
vention came forward with a consider-
able amount of philanthropy, evidently
imitating his well balanced mind
with its fine blending of poetry, science and
devotional feeling. A little more material,
however, in accordance with the spirit of the
present day, perhaps, the cash accounts were
closely scrutinized and "legacy funds" only
noticed. Less confiding in the directing mo-
tives of mere mortality than was Swedenborg,
the members came very near to giving the lie
direct in contradiction to a report from a
brethren in Laporte, Indiana. The examina-
tion and translation of Swedenborgian man-
uscripts, both in England and Sweden,
have been carried on with energy and
perseverance, and general work of
considerable utility accomplished in this
direction. The Church was evidently divided
during the election for members of the dif-
ferent executive committees for the ensuing
year on the question of "rebel" and "Union"
men—a point which, to say the least, appears
slightly unchristian in spirit, particularly when
urged at a period of time so long subsequent
to the close of the war. The adjournment was
voted in excellent harmony and the members
separated each perhaps convinced of his
election to grace in the words of the expiring
Swedenborg. "I have written nothing but
the truth, as you will have it confirmed here-
after all the days of your life, provided you
always keep close to the Lord."NEW IDEA ON GAS.—Gas men have had
some keen fellows arrested for their benevo-
lent attempts to make the gas bills smaller.
This is a new offence, but we may be sure
that the gas men will make it as bad as pos-
sible and have it punished with all the severity
necessary to make it an example. Inside a
meter there is a wheel that must turn
round a given number of times for the
passage of a thousand feet of gas. It registers
its turns, and the amount
of gas that has been used is indicated by the
number of revolutions registered. We be-
lieve the delinquents "fixed" the meter so that
the wheels did not turn so many times for a
thousand feet, and therefore, less was regis-
tered than was used. It is a queer case.Attorney General Hoar and the Cubans.
When Mr. Hoar was appointed as one of
General Grant's Cabinet the question was
asked everywhere, "Who is Hoar?" And
when another Cabinet officer was taken from
Massachusetts besides the Attorney General
people opened their eyes with astonishment,
and were inclined to think there must be some
extraordinary merit in Mr. Hoar, or he would
not have been retained in the Cabinet under
the new shuffle forced upon the President.
Well, we have waited to know what would
come out of this heretofore obscure individual—
to know what could have been the merit in
him that led the President to retain him in the
Cabinet when there was another one in it
from the same State of Massachusetts, and
we have discovered at last his qualifications.
He belongs to the old Tory and Liberty-hating
set which have clung to Massachusetts from
the colonial period and through all the phases
of our government. While they have made a
great fuss about freedom for the negroes, for
political objects, they have no sympathy with
any other race struggling for liberty and in-
dependence. They are Tories in heart, and never
lose an opportunity of fawning upon whatever
is monarchial and aristocratic. Mr. Hoar is a
representative of this class, and, as a matter
of course, is the ready tool of Spain in per-
secuting the patriot Cubans. Hence his vin-
dictive proceedings against the Cuban repre-
sentative and Cuban Junta, and his instruc-
tions to the district attorneys to prosecute
Americans who are active sympathizers of
the Cubans, under the pretence of maintaining
the neutrality laws. It is said General Grant
does not agree with Mr. Hoar in his views.
Why not turn him out of the Cabinet, then?
The acts of the Attorney General are the acts
of the administration, and we must hold the
President responsible for this conduct of his
subordinate, which is in manifest conflict with
the public sentiment of the country, as well as
with our national policy and interests. Mr.
Hoar evidently is not the man for the place or
times, and the President, having another
Cabinet officer from Massachusetts, should at
once send him back to the obscure sphere
which suits his talents, and from which he
ought never to have been taken.

The Negro Question in the Trades Union.

Having effected an incalculable amount of
mischievous, political and social, in the country
at large, and brought about a temporary disrup-
tion of the Union and government, the in-
terminable, and apparently eternal, negro
question is cropping out again, and in a very
perplexing and irritating form, in the regular
Trades Union organizations and at the cen-
tres of artisan and labor employment, particu-
larly those under the control and in the pay of
the government. We have already noticed
agitations brought about by the employment of
one or more colored men to work side by side
with white folks, and have now to record a
difficulty which has been produced in the
Washington Navy Yard in consequence of the
enforcement of a government idea to the
effect that negro bricklayers shall be employed
to lay bricks on terraces of equality with men
claiming a Caucasian origin. The Trades
Union executive in Washington lately re-
ported that the colored men were at
work in the Navy Yard, and that six
white tradesmen agreed to work with them
in defiance of the rules, and had, therefore,
incurred the punishment of expulsion. A re-
solution to this effect was carried and pro-
mulgated. Thomas Mahoney, an aged work-
man, speaking for himself and his associates,
refused to obey the order to quit the work,
alleging that such proceedings are calculated
merely to embarrass the government, if, as
he leaves it to be inferred, they have not been
originated with that view. Mr. Mahoney
comes down on the members of Union No. 1,
of Washington, like "a thousand of bricks,"
in every sense of the word, arraigning their
motives of action in the question of color, and
charging them with political bias and in-
fluence in very direct terms and plain
language. Mr. Mahoney asserts that he stands
on his right, and cares not for a sentence of
expulsion. The whole subject is important,
as illustrative of the fact that the negro is not
now "in the fence," as of old, but out in the
fields, in the workshops, in the government
yards, printing offices and national bureaus,
and that he intends to remain there, as "a
man and a brother," if permitted, but as a
man at all hazards. The difficulty, from
present appearances, is likely to extend, and
evolve a sentiment respecting the difference of
race which will intensify as it extends.

"With a Band of Music."

Nowadays people go to Newport in splendid
style. They can almost fancy that they are
going to a Rockaway clambake or a good old
Coney Island blowout on cheap whiskey, or a
fifteen cent moonlight excursion to the Fishing
Banks, where nobody goes home till morning,
and they don't all go home even then. They
can fancy, in fact, that they are on any sort
of excursion that has become memorable in local
annals for the freedom of thought, speech and
manners it develops. Formerly people had
not this advantage in their yearly trips to
Newport. They went stupidly, on handsome
boats, to be sure, but with dull respectability
and the abomination known as "a quiet sup-
per." They went as if they were afraid of
noise and merriment, which they were apt to
call vulgarity, and as if they were only de-
sirous to slip off as silently as possible to the
sea shore and indulge the exclusive recrea-
tion of elegant life. Fisk is the great magi-
cian who has wrought the change—Fisk, the
loud, harmonious, self-asserting mortal, who
seems to express in the concrete all the fine
peculiarities of the Boston Jubilee, and who,
now that Boston is quiet, will be known as
Jubilee Junior. Fisk has put a band of music
on the Newport boats, and in a short time he
will make Newport second only to Coney
Island as a desirable resort for the fashionable
world.ANOTHER FRIEND OF ECONOMY.—There are
always thrifty fellows eager to save the gov-
ernment the useless expense of representatives
abroad and who urge the abolition of our
whole diplomatic establishment. It is, per-
haps, quite natural that the latest of these
economists is a man who has been uncon-
sciously anxious to represent the government at
the Court of France. Here is another fox
who wants to change the fashion in regard to
tails.

The Coming Eclipse of the Sun.

"Demonstrated, next to Omnipotence," once
said the philosophical Abraham Lincoln, "is
the greatest word in our language;" and the
great truths of the science of astronomy are
demonstrated in the precision with which for
months and years ahead eclipses of the sun
and moon are predicted, and the line of the
moon's shadow across the earth or of the earth's
shadow over the moon. Of course these calcu-
lations all depend upon the precision of the
sublime clockwork of our solar system, which
has been demonstrated as absolutely infallible.
No human chronometer, for instance, has yet
been made to run within its small compass the
circuit of the year with the precision with
which this rolling globe we inhabit completes
its yearly circle of six hundred millions of
miles around the sun. The delicate perfec-
tion of such stupendous machinery is simply
inconceivable; but it is demonstrated, and we
must work from that point, because we can go
no further.And so, on the 7th of August next, we are
promised that sublime phenomenon, when the
sun—In dim eclipse, disastrous twilight sheds
On half the nations, and with fear of change
Perplexes monarchs.The eclipse will be a total one, beginning at
sunrise of the 8th in the Pacific Ocean, east of
Japan, in latitude thirty-six degrees and fifty-
three minutes, and the line of the total eclipse
crossing into Alaska runs thence southeast-
wardly across this Continent, ending in the At-
lantic Ocean off the North Carolina coast from
Beaufort at sunset. It will be the sunset
of the 7th on this coast, while it will be the
sunrise of the 8th on the Pacific, near Japan.
In this city the eclipse will be begun
at twelve minutes past five P. M., and will
end at sunset. Extensive preparations are in
progress by a company of government officers
for an expedition to Iowa under Professor
William Harkness for the purpose of observing
the eclipse; for very interesting and important
demonstrations are made from these eclipses,
reaching even to the materials of the sun
itself. Professor Harkness will set up his ob-
servatory near Des Moines, and will be ob-
served with all the necessary instruments, in-
cluding three telescopes for photographic,
spectroscopic and meteorological observations.
Various colleges and observatories of the
different States along the line will also take
part in these scientific observations, and we
expect some savans from Europe to assist on
the occasion. A general storm, however,
may spoil all these arrangements between
Iowa and North Carolina, and so the govern-
ment should have an observer stationed well
back on the lofty dry plains of Dakota, where
the sky is almost certain to be clear. As for
Alaska, "where it rains and snows always,"
the chance will be very slim.Last year, on the 17th of August, there was
a total eclipse of the sun in the Eastern hemi-
sphere, crossing India to Aden, on the Red
Sea, and thence over the Continent of Africa.
Very gratifying results were obtained from
the scientific observations made at Aden,
Bombay and other points, and from those ex-
periments and the new instruments employed
therein still more valuable and instructive
facts, it is expected, will be established from
the more elaborate preparations for the coming
eclipse. The government at Washington has
the instruments and the astronomers, and in
their behalf every possible precaution, with the
surest localities for an unclouded sky and a
pure atmosphere on the line of total ob-
scuration, should be adopted to insure for the
observations the fullest attainable success.

Exposition of Fine Arts at Paris.

Two encouraging features have marked the
Fine Arts Exhibition at the Palais de l'Indus-
trie, which formed the subject of a letter from
our Paris correspondent in yesterday's
HERALD. The first is the fact that in the
distribution of prizes the young generation is
justly triumphant. Out of the forty medals
eighteen have been received by artists who
have hitherto never attained this honor; five
by artists who won prizes in 1867; six by the
medallists of 1866; three by those of 1865;
two by those of 1864; one by the winner of a
prize in 1863; one by another in 1861; three
by medallists of 1857, and one only by any from
among those who were rewarded before 1857.
It is manifest both that old fogies in art can
no longer monopolize its honors and that a rising
pleiad of artists is about to illuminate France.
It is earnestly to be hoped that the new ap-
prants for renown in French art, while preserv-
ing all the thoroughness and finish in execu-
tion which has distinguished their immediate
predecessors, will infuse a spirit and power
into their works, a life-blood of thought and
sentiment, vainly to be sought for in the most
exquisite productions of many celebrated
French painters, who have yielded to the in-
fluences of the materialism and luxury of the
age.A second encouraging feature of the exhibi-
tion has been the extraordinarily large num-
ber of lady exhibitors, one of whom—Mlle.
Nellie Jacquemart—has been cordially recog-
nized as entitled to the front rank among liv-
ing portrait painters. The success of this
lady, like that of Rosa Bonheur, will very
properly stimulate many young women of
taste, culture and genius to enter upon a
career at once more fascinating, profitable and
honorable than various other untrodden paths
less clearly within "woman's sphere," but to
which injudicious advisers, of the strong-
minded class, are inviting their ambition.THE GREAT WORKS OF THE DAY.—The King
of Greece, in his speech opening the session of
the new legislative chambers in Athens, threw
out the idea of an important public work by
recommending the cutting of a ship canal
through the Isthmus of Corinth. Inferior
both in magnitude and consequences to the
Suez canal, the effecting of a navigable pas-
sage through the Isthmus of Corinth would pro-
duce consequences of much utility to com-
merce, besides aiding the great movement
towards a closer communion of the peoples
and nations, which has been going on since the
moment that steam was first made a subsidiary
agent of civilization. The Isthmus of Corinth
unites the Morea with Attica, between the
gulfs of Corinth and Egina. It is narrow, and
the proposed work would be of comparatively
easy accomplishment. When completed it
would facilitate trade and travel to and in the
south of Europe, European Turkey and the
adjacent countries. As this is the age of
electricity and steam, cables, railroads andcanals, the King of Greece should have a
chance to immortalize himself by this new
work. Capitalists will make a note.

The Fashions.

Our Paris fashions correspondent, in the
letter which we publish to-day, ingeniously
adds to spring, summer, autumn and winter a
fifth season—that truly fantastic duration of
time which in the fashionable world is called
pre-eminently "The Season." Its bits of
poetry and vexation of spirit belonging to it,
in common with all the Dominiical seasons, to-
gether with its peculiar characteristic fêtes,
picnics, tableaux and toilettes are fully and
minutely described. The prevailing mania
for roses—among which the Empress of the
French, the Lion of Combars and the Flag of St.
Louis are special favorites—is subjected to a
scientific diagnosis. These roses and various
others are closely copied from nature, and they
have become so popular that with something
of the spirit which made Wesley confiscate
and consecrate to pious hymns many of the
liveliest and wickedest tunes, saying "It was
too bad that the devil should have them all,"
Sister Patrocino has set a convent full of
Spanish nuns to work over artificial flowers at
Montmorency. "The Spanish sisters would
sit and moan all day over the misfortunes of
Isabella II., of Spain. They could do nothing
but dream of their deserted cloisters, sigh for
their grenadine bushes within the walls of their
garden and pray—oh, they would pray
till they did not know they were doing so."
Sister Patrocino grim